

THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 14, NO. 36.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1896.

TERMS-\$1.50 IN ADVANCE



Keen as a Razor . . .

Though you may be in buying, and thoroughly posted as regards prices and qualities, there's not one chance in a hundred that you will find fault with our goods or prices. The reason would be plain enough if you knew the "ins and outs" of this business as thoroughly as we do. You can easily understand that if a man devotes all his energy to doing a thing right, he is pretty sure to succeed. It has been our aim to conduct the best dry goods store in this city, upon the Cash and One Price basis and our growing business shows that we are succeeding.

Pattern Dress Goods.

The pride and talk of the town.

Imported French Novelty, stylish, per suit.....	\$3.50
" " " " ox blood mix, per suit.....	3.50
" " " " Bourette effect, per suit.....	6.50
" " " " gold and blue check, suit.....	7.00
" " " " green and wine leaf, "	7.50
" " " " gold and green changeable.....	8.00

In our effort to quote lowest prices we never forget that quality is the greatest factor in good values.

Every Man . . .

Or woman, to adapt a trite saying in our use, is the architect of his or her own comfort. No need to shiver or shake or catch cold these frosty nights and mornings if you visit our underwear department and make a selection from the large stock of seasonable underclothing there displayed.

We shall have no trouble in suiting you either as to quality or price, even if you are a bit particular, for the line is so comprehensive that any reasonable desire can be satisfied, and the prices so moderate they are sure to please. In short the premier underwear stock of this city is right here, and the prices are the lowest consistent with reliable qualities.

Ladies' Heavy Cotton Combination Suits.....	\$.45
" wool mix Jersey vests and pants, each.....	.45
" natural wool vests and pants, each.....	.50
" camel's hair vests and pants, each.....	.75
" fine ribbed wool vests and pants, each.....	1.00
" natural wool vests and pants, each.....	1.00
Children's underwear.....	15 cts. to .50
Men's heavy fleece lined undershirts.....	.45
" ribbed undershirts.....	.25
" extra heavy wool undershirts.....	.75
" fine and heavy wool undershirts.....	1.00
" Swiss Conde wool ribbed undershirts.....	1.00

CRUSOE'S BARGAIN DEPARTMENT STORE.
New Bank Block, Rhinelander, Wis.



SENATOR DAN. RIORDAN.

The Man Who Will Represent this District for the Next Four Years.

In politics as in business the young men come to the front, and the nomination of Dan. Riordan brings into the arena one of the many capable and bright young Republicans of this section of the state. He is a well made young fellow, who has, within the past three years, made a general and valuable acquaintance throughout a majority of the counties comprising the district in which he now stands as the Republican standard bearer. Dan. was brought up in the school of hard work and economy. He made his own way through school and by teaching gained sufficient funds to enable him to take a law course. He moved to Eagle River soon after having been admitted to the bar and has attended strictly to his business every since and made a success. He has taken a lively interest in politics and has been the Republican leader in Vilas county. He has the brains and the industry to make the district a splendid representative. He has never held an office, except that of Municipal Judge, to which position he was appointed last year, and was not an active candidate for the nomination which went to him here last Thursday. It is a peculiar circumstance that the party should name him as a successor to Mr. Winchester, a young man who had been befriended by him and who was one of his warmest friends, when that fact was not generally known until after the nomination had been made. It is true that when Dan. Riordan was an ambitious young stripling looking for a school to teach, that Ed. Winchester took him in, got him the Dorchester school and boarded him while he was there. Dan. not only has the confidence of all who know him, but he has a faculty for making and holding friends which will serve him well in his new field of labor. He is a good logical speaker in public and a delightful companion. He will run fully up to his ticket in every county and considerably ahead of it at least two. He will beat Mr. Fehland, of Merrill, by about two thousand votes. And when he is elected he will make a representative of which we can well be proud.

Everything in our line gets off the track for us. Underwear, clothing, and shoes. BEERS & CO.

John Shaefer desires to have the voters understand that he is still in the field for the office of Sheriff and that the reports that he had withdrawn in favor of John Hilber are false. He is on the Populist ticket to stay and does not propose to be bought off or scared off. We make this statement at his request.

Charley Naylor has moved his barber fixtures to the old bank building on Brown street and is now nicely settled. He has a fine looking shop and is in position to satisfy the wants of anyone who needs a first-class shave or hair cut. The bath rooms will take a prominent part in the work in the new location. Shower, steam, Turkish and salt sea baths may be enjoyed by all after the 15th of next month. An experienced man will have charge of the rooms.

George Porter has been a resident of Rhinelander for the past seven years. He has worked hard all that time and has not held office at all. He is just as well qualified for the position of County Clerk as his competitor and he is just as much entitled to the place. In fact there are some who believe that he is more entitled to it. He has been a teamster here to be sure, but he has a good education and can discharge all the duties of the position with perfect safety.

There are a good many men at work at common labor in this county who are entirely competent to be county officials and George Porter is one of them. He is a good Republican and should receive the vote of every Republican at the polls next Tuesday.

The Darlington, Wis., Journal says editorially of a popular patent medicine: "We know from experience that Chamberlain's Cough, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all that is claimed for it, as on two occasions it stopped excruciating pains and possibly saved us from an untimely grave. We would not rest easy over night without it in the house." This remedy undoubtedly saves more pain and suffering than any other medicine in the world. Every family should keep it in the house, for it is sure to be needed sooner or later.

Charley Woodcock should not be overlooked by you next Tuesday. He has made a good officer and custom has always given a man a second term. He worked here on the river and in the mills for years before he was elected treasurer and the people know him to be all right in every way. He will of course be elected, but Republicans should see that he gets the full vote.

Cash DEPARTMENT STORE.

STEWART OR O'KEEFE.

It is important which of these two represent this district.

Next Tuesday the voters of the ninth congressional district will choose who shall be their representative in the National Legislature for the next two years. The question of who the man is cuts but little figure in effect. What do they stand for? That is the question for voters to determine their choice upon. Mr. Stewart will go to Congress pledged to vote and work for laws which shall restore the times as they were when the Republicans went out of power in 1892. He will vote for a protective tariff which will restore to this section the prosperity it formerly had. He will work for legislation which will give to the workmen of this country a market in their own land and will start the silent wheels and rekindle the fires that have been out since the Democratic tariff smothered them. He will vote to maintain in the nation a financial policy which will give to every man one hundred rents for every dollar that he has or earns. He will stand for the McKinley platform and the McKinley times. How about O'Keeffe? He is a free trader. He believes that the present tariff law, under which Canada has taken the market from this country on lumber is all right. If he is elected he will oppose putting any duty upon the Canadian product. He is in favor of the unlimited free coinage of silver and would vote to put upon

GID CLARK, ASSEMBLYMAN.

He will be elected by a majority of over fifteen hundred.

Eight years ago Gid Clark was foreman on the boom here and was a candidate for the office of sheriff. He got the nomination and was victorious in a three-cornered fight at the polls. Two years later the Republicans nominated him for county treasurer and he was the only Republican elected in any of the northern counties. He made a good sheriff and was a good officer as treasurer. He is now before the people for the office of Assemblyman. He has made a success of everything he has turned his hand to and has both the ability and industry to make a good representative. It is unnecessary to say much of him to an audience of Oneida county people. No man is better known to them and no man is held in better esteem by citizens generally than he. His business ability, his integrity and his running qualities have so often been proven that both his election and success as a member of the legislature are presumed by history with which we are all familiar. He will accomplish as much for his district as any man could, and his ear will be open to the voice of every person in the district, no matter from what station in life or locality he may come. But just a word about this legislative ticket. To Republicans the election of Clark to the Assembly and Riordan to the Senate is as important almost as the

Gid Clark was over to Elkhorn and other Price county towns this week. Gid is making a good canvass and will be elected by a handsome majority.

Doctor Trevitt, of Wausau, who closes the campaign for McKinley in this county, is one of the very best speakers who have been on the stump this year. He lives up here in this country, he knows the lay of the land and the facts about free silver and free trade. Be sure and hear him.

At Union church next Sunday morning Rev. J. H. Chandler will follow a time honored custom in New England and preach an election sermon on "Conditions of National Prosperity." In the evening, the first of three sermons to young men will be given on "Where to use their Boycott."

It is no little honor or at least notoriety for this place to have a man who claims that everybody but himself is wrong. Mr. Shelton, in his paper, not only says that this city is going for Bryan, but he gives out a table of states which would even outclaim the claim department of Senator Jones' claim agency.

There was an enthusiastic Republican meeting at Hazelhurst last Saturday evening, attended by at least one hundred and fifty voters. Judge McCormick delivered a rousing speech on the issues of the campaign and covered the ground in a manner that highly interested and pleased his listeners. They are going to give a big majority for McKinley and the whole Republican ticket at that place next Tuesday.

Will Stevens will be elected Sheriff next Tuesday and he should be. He was nominated by the Republicans after a long, square fight and he is entitled to all the Republican strength. He has lived here for years and we all know him to be an honest and upright citizen and we all know too that he would make a good sheriff. He has always been ready to help others and to help along anything that was for the good of us all. He ought to get the full party vote.

Lige Sturdevant is known to a large majority of the voters of this county. They know the kind of a man he is and whether or not it is a good plan to elect him Clerk of the Court. They know he is one of the best in the state and that he is also an obliging and accommodating official. Moreover, Republicans ought to vote for him to a man. Lige quit the Democratic party two years ago. He has worked hard for every man on the ticket from McKinley down. There are hundreds of men in this county who have decided to quit the Democratic party. Because they were once Democrats doesn't show that they are not right politically now. Lige will win by a big majority and he should win.

The editor of the Herald says in his last issue that he has been out through the county and sized up the situation. He says that the opinion gained from this size-up is that Wilson will defeat Sturdevant for Clerk of the Court. The Herald is wroth because two years ago Mr. Sturdevant announced that he was done with the Democratic party and that he would never again support that party at election. We suppose the Herald feels the same towards the many others who have decided that the Democratic party is wrong in its position on the tariff and money questions. The claim of the Herald that the vote will show Wilson ahead is probably as correct as is the Herald's claim that Oneida county and the state will go for Bryan.

The Herald says that the Chicago Record postal card election does not in any way indicate the sentiment of voters of this county because Postmaster Johnson gave the application for a list of one hundred names to Mac Douglass to fill out. The Herald knows full well that other towns in the county sent in names and it also knows that Mac Douglass and Postmaster Johnson were not aware for what purpose the names were to be used. They were sent to the Record before any announcement of the ballot being taken was made. Mr. Shelton himself got one of the cards. Can it be that he tools for McKinley and is only supporting Bryan for appearances? Mr. Douglass says that the list was made out without any thought of politics and that it included only citizens of the town whose names came to him first. He can name a great many strong supporters of Cleveland in the list.

THE CLOSING SALUTE!

DR. A. W. TREVITT, of Wausau,

—Will Speak at the

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Monday Evening, November 2, 1896.

TURN OUT TO THE FINAL RALLY.

this country the money system of Mexico and China. He stands upon the Bryan platform and endorses all its ideas. Which do you want? As to the personality of the two, we do not consider that anything but the principles involved will turn many voters either way, but Mr. Stewart's friends could certainly invite comparison with safety. He has been this district's representative for the past two years and has faithfully served every part and interest thereof. He has been prompt, thorough and industrious. No matter has been allowed to go unanswered to, and he has accomplished much. He is a man who has been successful and honorable throughout his long business career in this valley and his record is both clean and good. He ought to carry every county in the district and he probably will.

Changeable Weather.

Changeable weather brings to mind "it". Dr. Humphreys' Specific for Colds and Grip. For sale by drug-store—25¢.

Do you want any more "free" things since your experience with free trade. Let's have a chance for the men to work. No one in this country wants something for nothing.

Every man on the Republican county ticket is a good, clean Republican and is entitled to every Republican vote. Don't give your endorsement to any of the Bryan men, no matter what office they are running for.

Mac Douglass is a good square man and will make a good Register of Deeds. He has lived here a long time and the people know him to be competent and deserving. No one can give any good reason why Mac shouldn't receive the Republican votes, and he will, too.

Manus—In this city the 27th Inst., Miss Katherine Elizabeth McRae and Mr. Charles Finney Royal. The wedding was at the home of Mr. Morris McRae, a brother of the bride. Mrs. McRae served a fine wedding supper. The guests were Morris and Madam James McRae, Alex McRae, Seth Kimball, Mrs. E. Morrison, the Misses Kimball, Paul McRae, of Ironwood, Mrs. S. J. Cressey and Dr. Packard. The first of the next week the newly wedded will go to their future home in Butte, Montana, with the congratulations and best wishes of a large body of warm friends. Rev. Geo. A. Cressey officiated.

With two little children subject to cramp we do not rest easy without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house, for the most severe attacks quickly succumb to a few doses of it.—Morrison, Colo., Bod. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

NEW NORTH.

ESTABLISHED PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER. • WISCONSIN.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

DOMESTIC.

For the three months ended September 20 the internal revenue receipts amounted to \$37,794,557, a gain of \$30,000 over the same period in 1893.

Robert Swallow, a prominent labor man and orator, committed suicide in Chicago.

The Western New York Preserving & Manufacturing company at Springville, N. Y., failed for \$167,000.

Charles F. Flickenger, a farmer living near Colby, Kan., shot his wife and then hanged himself. Brooding over financial losses unbalanced his mind.

The governor of Indiana has issued a proclamation calling upon all pupils and teachers throughout the state to observe October 30 as Arbor day.

A negro was lynched by a mob near Sunnyside, Miss., for shooting J. H. Rock, a white man.

T. P. Farnsworth, a prominent resident of Cresco, Ia., accidentally shot and killed his wife while loading a rifle.

Mrs. Con Reardon and her nine-year-old son were burned to death at their home in Mahanoy Place, Pa.

In a fit of jealous rage William Huttinger, a worthless character, shot and wounded his divorced wife at St. Louis and then killed himself.

The Oregon Coal & Navigation company's steamship Argus was wrecked on the Coot bay bar near Marshfield, Ore., and four passengers and nine of the crew were drowned.

W. T. Hambach, the absconding banker of Junes, Wis., committed suicide at Fredericksburg, Va.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Princeton college was celebrated at Princeton, N. J.

The stoneware works of Whitmore, Robinson & Co. in East Akron, O., were destroyed by fire, the loss being \$200,000.

The visible supply of grain in the United States on the 21st was: Wheat, 54,505,000 bushels; corn, 17,175,000 bushels; oats, 10,035,000 bushels; rye, 2,350,000 bushels; barley, 3,411,000 bushels.

Executive clemency released from state's prison in Wisconsin Dr. W. P. Dovall, who had served 27 years of a life sentence for killing his wife. The pardon was recommended by the trial judge.

Charles Braylock, a youth 19 years of age, died in Richmond, Va., from the effects of injuries received in a football game.

Unknown men wrecked a passenger train on the Memphis route near Jones Springs, Mo., but the passengers escaped injury.

Mayer Bros.' pottery was destroyed by fire at Beaver Falls, Pa., entailing a loss of \$100,000. During the fire wall fell and two boys were fatally injured.

A farmer named Butka, who had a large income from oil leases, was murdered on his farm near Toledo, O., by robbers and his wife was fatally injured.

James Lowe fatally shot Addie Schilling in the police court at San Francisco and then killed himself. The woman was to have been a witness against Lowe for sending her threatening letters.

The free street fair and trade carnival of Knoxville, Tenn., opened with impressive ceremonies.

The filibuster steamer Dauntless was captured by the United States cruiser Raleigh off the east coast of Florida after an exciting chase, during which the cruiser used her guns.

The corner stone of the hall of history, the first to be erected of the group of buildings to comprise the American university, was laid in Washington.

The safe in the bank at Cassville, Mo., was blown open by robbers and a considerable sum of money was secured.

Almost the entire business portion of the village of Lancaster, N. Y., was burned.

The striking miners in several of the larger mines in the Hocking valley in Ohio voted to return to work at the reduced wages of 43 cents per ton.

The First Baptist church and the Masonic temple at Laurel, Md., were burned by incendiaries.

Hugh finds of gold are reported six miles northeast of Hot Springs, Ark., and the district is full of prospectors.

It has been discovered that James H. Whittlesey, a well-known New York lawyer who died some time ago, left four wives.

William Champlin, his wife and two children and a young man, all of Greenport, L. I., were drowned by the upsetting of a sloop.

Hamlin J. Andrus, president of the Arlington Chemical company at Yonkers, N. Y., was killed in his office by an explosion.

The American Christian Missionary society closed its forty-eighth annual convention in Springfield, Ill., and adjourned to meet in Indianapolis, Ind., in October, 1897.

John D. Morrison, D. D., rector of St. John's church, New York city, has been elected bishop of Duluth, Minn.

Mrs. Kate Bascom, of Clinton, Mo., killed herself and her four-year-old son in Kansas City. Disappointment in not receiving money from her husband was the cause.

Nearly the entire village of Springfield, Ky., was destroyed by fire.

A conflict occurred at the sultan's palace in Constantinople between the Turkish and Albanian guards, during which several men on both sides were killed.

The missionary ship Dayspring was wrecked on a rock north of New Caledonia Island and nine persons perished.

Fire in a factory building in Brooklyn, N. Y., caused a loss of \$150,000, and Alfred Beaman, a fireman, was killed.

The National Spiritualists' association in session in Washington elected Harrison D. Barrett, of Lily Dale, N. Y., president.

Rev. Thomas Stoughton Potwin, one of the best known Congregational clergymen of New England, committed suicide at his home in Hartford, Conn. Illness was the cause.

J. M. Criglar, manager of Hagerman's lumber mills at Hager Station, Fla., killed two negro assailants and wounded four others.

Charity Ward (colored) left her three little girls alone in her house at Ridge, Ark., and the building caught fire and consumed the children.

Hancy & Campbell, manufacturers of creamery supplies at Dubuque, Ia., made an assignment.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 23d aggregated \$1,044,563,062, against \$993,323,904 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week in 1893 is 9.1.

Mrs. William Hatchey, Miss Elmira Hatchey and a little child were thrown from a buggy near Elba, Ala., in a run-away and killed.

There were 274 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 23d, against 323 the week previous and 231 in the corresponding period of 1893.

James Shealey, governor of Alaska, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior says there is great encouragement in the outlook for the Alaska gold mines. During the past year \$2,000,000 in gold bullion has been taken from the mines.

A passenger and express train on the Chicago & Alton railroad was held up and robbed by four masked men at Blue Springs cut, between Ludependence and Glendale, Mo.

The Dr. Tanner who was killed in the Whittemore Robinson company fire at Akron, O., is not Dr. S. H. Tanner, of the famous fasts.

Morris Landa, manager of the International Export & Grain company, and prominent in the local grain market, was shot and killed in his office at Kansas City, Mo., by F. H. Walit, a discharged clerk.

Louis A. Coquard, bond and stock broker in St. Louis, failed for \$100,000.

The revenue to the producers of wheat in the United States since September 1 has been \$25,655,000 in consequence of the rise in the price of that staple.

W.H. Settle, cashier of the United States Building and Loan association in Louisville, Ky., is said to be a defaulter for \$8,000.

Judge Henry W. Scott, of Oklahoma City, O., has resigned the associate justiceship of the supreme court of that territory to become a member of the New York bar.

The steamer T. P. Leathers, loaded with 1,700 bales of cotton and 9,000 sacks of cotton seed, sprung a leak and sank three miles above Natchez, Miss. The loss is over \$100,000.

The wife and five children of A. J. Spive were drowned in Smith's lake near Denver, Col., by the upsetting of a boat.

Two passenger trains came together in Big Bend cut, 15 miles west of St. Louis, and eight persons were killed and not less than 50 injured, some fatally.

Fire at Ladonia, Tex., destroyed every business house on the east side of the public square, including the First national bank, the loss being \$100,000.

Mobs destroyed all the toll gates on the Louisville and Lawrenceburg turnpikes in Kentucky.

The Third Unitarian church, a Chicago landmark, was destroyed by fire. Arthur E. Smith of Chicago, reduced the 24-hour American bicycle road record, making 295½ miles in that time, thereby breaking the former record of 277 miles.

Fire destroyed a large warehouse and 2,500 bales of cotton at Galveston, Tex., causing a loss of \$140,000.

Fire in lumber piles on the premises of the Central Lumber company at Milwaukee, Mich., caused a loss of \$15,000.

The steamer Algoa sailed from Galveston, Tex., for Liverpool with the largest cargo ever taken from an American port, consisting of 13,200 bales of cotton, 104,000 bushels of grain and 610 tons of other freight, all valued at \$1,000,000.

Gustave Fabst was divorced from Margaret Mather, the actress, in secret in the circuit court in Milwaukee.

The Washington mills, which form one of the largest cotton dress goods manufacturing plants in Lawrence, Mass., was damaged by fire to the extent of \$100,000.

The statement of 123 railroads from January 1 to August 31 shows gross earnings of \$419,706,571, a decrease of \$10,476,574, and net earnings \$120,023,260, a decrease of \$2,459,030.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Justin S. Morrill, of Strafford, was reelected United States senator from Vermont for the fifth time.

John H. McNeely, proprietor of the Evansville (Ind.) Journal, died suddenly.

Henry Tibbe, the inventor and patron of the now world-famous corn-cob pipe, died in Washington, D. C., aged 77 years.

Rev. George Dunbar, aged 50 years, and his wife, aged 72 years, died within one day of each other in Brooklyn, N. Y., after having been married over 50 years.

Gable Standifer, aged 101, died near Pound, Ky. He leaves seven living wives in Kentucky and Virginia and 22 children. He made his own coffin 13 years ago.

Hon. Charles F. Baldwin, editor and owner of the Mount Vernon (O.) Republican, died at the age of 60 years.

Rev. Dr. N. A. Reed, a widely-known Baptist minister, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. J. B. March, in Minneapolis, aged 61 years.

Columbus Delano, secretary of the interior under President Grant and a member of the Twenty-ninth congress, died of heart disease while sitting in his chair at Lake Howe, his suburban home, near Mount Vernon, O. He was 57 years old.

Mrs. Juliana Belzoni died at Miles, Mich., aged 102 years.

Mrs. Emily Jackson Luckey, well known as a painter of animal subjects, died suddenly at her home in Cranford, N. J., aged 60 years.

Hon. Charles Frederick Crisp, speaker of the Fifty-first and Fifty-second congresses, died at Atlanta, Ga., aged 51 years.

O. W. Peabody, of the well-known Boston banking firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co., died in that city.

Bishop Henry B. Whipple, of Minnesota, was married in New York to Mrs. Evangeline Simpson, widow of a wealthy cotton manufacturer of Massachusetts. The bishop is 74 years old and his bride 23.

The populist state committee of Georgia has withdrawn the Bryan and Watson electors.

Edwin Willits, who was assistant secretary of agriculture during the administration of President Harrison, died suddenly at his home in Washington, aged 63 years.

Hon. Holmes Cummins, one of the foremost lawyers and politicians of the south, died at Memphis.

Gen. Morton C. Hunter died at Bloomington, Ind., aged 71 years. He was the hero of Snodgrass hill and saved the day at Chickamauga. He also served in Congress four terms.

The remains of ex-Speaker Charles F. Crisp were interred in Oak Grove cemetery in Americus, Ga.

FOREIGN.

Li Hung Chang arrived at his home in Peking, China, from his tour in the United States and other countries.

Advises from Formosa state that the Japanese are pacifying that island by exterminating the natives. Men, women and children are bayoneted by Japanese troops, while the whole country is overrun by bandits.

The estate of Charles Bertrand at Quebec, Can., assigned with liabilities of \$233,000.

In a massacre on the Solomon Islands the five victims of the savages were members of a party of Australians under the leadership of Henry Haven Foulton Von Norbeck, an Austrian scientist, who was one of those killed.

The bank of England's rate of discount has been advanced from three per cent. to four per cent.

Jamaica has prohibited the importation of American cattle.

The government has revised its estimate of the wheat yield of Manitoba, reducing the amount to something less than 15,000,000 bushels.

The annual financial statement of Canada for the past fiscal year shows a deficit of \$363,491, and an increase in the public debt of \$3,535,331. The net public debt now aggregates \$239,329,301.

Two severe earthquakes occurred at Lima, Peru. Little damage was done, but there was a panic.

Rev. Frederick Temple, bishop of London, has been appointed archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England.

The Spanish government has called upon Gen. Weyler to bring the rebellion in Cuba to a decisive issue.

An unknown ruined city, covering a space larger than New York city, has been discovered in the mountains in the state of Guerrero, Mexico.

The supreme court of Canada says that the present dominion fishery act, under which license fees are exacted from American fishermen, is illegal and must be withdrawn.

Victor Emanuel, prince of Naples and crown prince of Italy, was married in Rome to Princess Helene, third daughter of Prince Nicholas I, ruler of Montenegro.

LATER.

The London Mark Lane Express the 26th said that the rise in the price of wheat is warranted by the situation, adding: "It is not speculative; on the contrary, a speculative bear raid is on foot."

The English crop, which certainly does not exceed 7,250,000 quarters, is stated to be 9,000,000 bushels short, and there are other signs that outside influence is directed to accomplish a reaction." Continuing, the Mark Lane Express urges English farmers not to rush to the wheat market, but to send, between now and Christmas, the same quantities as sent during November and December, 1893, stating that the American and Russian farmers are strong holders, owing to both crops being smaller than in 1893.

Buffalo, N. Y., is threatened with the biggest blockade of vessels in the history of the port. Vessel loads of wheat have arrived so fast in the past two weeks that the elevators could not handle them.

Electoral fusion between the democrats, populists and free silver republicans was effected in North Carolina the 26th.

P. J. Tynan, the alleged "No. 1" of the Phoenix Park murderers, arrived in New York the 26th on the North German Lloyd steamer Saale.

Two men were killed and four injured, three seriously, by an explosion of 1,800 pounds of nitro-glycerine near Marion, Ia., the 26th. The dead are James La Rue and Joseph Kusie.

A runaway mule at Shamokin, Pa., the 26th, killed Peter Gulik. Four laborers received injuries that may prove fatal.

The two huge grain elevators belonging to the Chicago and Pacific Elevator company at Chicago were destroyed by fire the 26th, together with their contents and a number of smaller buildings, and the total loss will be \$1,000,000; the insurance will cover three-quarters of the amount. It was a dangerous locality for a fire.

THE MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Oct. 24.—No. 2 northern..... \$1 1/2
No. 2 southern..... \$1 1/2
December..... \$1 1/2

HAVE.—No. 1 northern..... \$1 1/2
No. 1 southern..... \$1 1/2
No. 2 white..... \$1 1/2

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WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

An Aged Conscript Pardoned.

Gov. Upham has pardoned Dr. W. P. Dowell, who 21 years ago was sentenced to state prison for life from Walworth county for the murder of his wife, Elizabeth Dowell. The pardon was urgently recommended by the judge, who sentenced him, and this, together with the fact that the doctor has grown old and is very feeble, and at the most has but a short time to live, and the further fact that a member of his family in another state desires to care for him during his remaining days, made it appear to the governor as proper cause for the exercise of executive clemency.

Many Will Suffer.

Appraisers and attorneys have been examining into the affairs of W. T. Rambusch, the missing Juneau banker and financial agent, and it is said that Rambusch's affairs are in very bad shape, and that many people will have to suffer on account of his financial irregularities. Judge Christiansen, who was a near friend of the missing man, estimates that his liabilities will amount to \$200,000. A letter has been received by Mrs. Rambusch from her husband, written in Philadelphia, in which he makes a confession and implies that he intended to commit suicide.

Took His Own Life.

A dispatch was received at Juneau from the coroner of Fredericksburg, Va., stating that W. T. Rambusch, the absconding banker of Juneau, had committed suicide in the National Cemetery there. The dispatch asked what disposition should be made of the body. Instructions were at once sent to forward the body to Juneau for burial. Rambusch was engaged in banking and the abstract business. He disappeared October 10, and forgeries amounting to between \$300,000 and \$500,000 have come to light. The total amount of his irregularities is not known.

Hollanders Coming.

Factory Inspector Williams is negotiating with a Chicago capitalist for the purchase of from 20,000 to 30,000 acres for the formation of a colony and has secured several tracts adjacent to Marshfield. The colonists will be Hollanders direct from the Netherlands. Just what number there will be is not known, but probably not far from 2,500. The capitalist will purchase the land outright and possibly by next spring there will be a Dutch village near by Marshfield.

New Road Incorporated.

Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the secretary of state by the Chicago, Montello & Northwestern Railway company, organized to construct a railway from the east line of Green Lake county to the westline of Juneau county, passing through or into the counties of Green Lake, Marquette, Adams and Juneau. The length of the line will be about 125 miles.

Lost His Place.

The president has appointed David Thompson postmaster at Black River Falls, vice John H. Lewis, removed. Mr. Lewis was charged with failure to observe the president's order in regard to postmasters taking an active part in the campaign this year.

The News Condensed.

Mrs. John Tuchscher, of Masonville, aged 48, met death suddenly while driving to Marshfield with her son. While driving down a hill, the horses became frightened and shied, throwing her out and killing her instantly.

Capt. Simon Kane, a former member of the Seventeenth Wisconsin volunteers, hanged himself from a limb of a tree near Woodside, Md. Capt. Kane had been living in the soldiers' homes at Milwaukee and at Marion, Ind.

John Fogarty, superintendent for Winston Brothers in building the double track for the Chicago & Northwestern, had both legs cut off by cars at Baraboo, and died soon after.

The sawmills of Marinette will run until November 1. The boom company has sorted up to date 222,000,000 feet of logs and has about 30,000,000 coming from the winter's lodging. The cut will not be over one-half of last winter's.

A dwelling near Emerald Grove, owned by Edward Chesebro, of Fairfield, and occupied by Jerome Terwilliger and family, was burned, the loss being \$3,000.

Almond Hutchinson, aged 20, who was pursued by officers for stealing bicycles, blew his brains out at the home of his widowed mother just as the officers had forced their way into the house.

The steamer Australasia, coal-laden, from Lake Erie to Milwaukee, burned in Lake Michigan and the wreck now lies at the bottom of Whitefish bay. The crew was saved.

Perry James, vice president of the Citizens' bank, died in Delavan. He was born in Rhode Island in 1816, came to Wisconsin in 1836, and had lived in Walworth county nearly 60 years.

On account of the stringent measures taken by the government the Fox river is now navigable from Green Bay to Portage, as was the original aim of the improvement.

Ians Larsen, policeman, committed suicide at Hayward by holding the muzzle of a revolver in his mouth and firing. The cause is unknown.

Fire in the Lahr block at Marshfield burned the Bell clothing store and some private apartments. Loss about \$2,000.

Horace Rublee, editor of the Sentinel and minister to Switzerland during Grant's administration, died at his residence in Milwaukee after a lingering illness, aged 59 years.

Thomas Peake, of Superior, has sued Mitchell & McClure, lumbermen of Duluth, Minn., for \$50,000 for injuries received while loading logs at Pokegama.

Wisconsin chiefs of police at their annual meeting in La Crosse elected John T. Jasperson, of Milwaukee, president.

MASSACRED.

Six Members of Scientific Party Slain by Natives of the Solomon Islands.

San Francisco, Oct. 23.—News of the massacre of part of an Austrian scientific party on the island of Guadalupe, in the Solomon group, reached this city Thursday by the steamer Monowai. The party left Sydney to cruise about and visit the Solomon Islands in scientific research in the Austrian man-of-war Albatross. They had visited all the isles except Guadalupe, on which there is a mountain called the Lion's Head. The party wanted to reach the summit and hired native guides. They started for the summit on the 5th of August. In the party were Baron Fouillon von Norbeck, Lieut. Budik, Midshipman de Beaufort, 20 sailors, another midshipman, the baron and two servants, and two native guides. After two days' march one of the midshipmen and seven sailors returned, as they became too fatigued to proceed farther.

The day after they left the camp the baron, Lieut. Budik, seven sailors and two servants started up the mountain. Several bushmen met on the way joined the expedition, but as they were without arms no particular attention was paid to them. The baron was in the lead all the way, and as he neared the top of the mountain a bushman, who appeared to be a chief, was seen by the party. As he appeared two shots were fired lower down the mountain from the direction of the camp. The shots seemed to be a signal for the chief to attack the baron's party. Bushmen from a score of places at once rushed out, and the baron was struck on the neck with a tomahawk, while a crowd of bushmen attacked the rest of the party with clubs. The native who had cut down the baron was promptly shot by a sailor. Lieut. Budik also put his revolver to good use. One sailor had to protect himself with a tomahawk, he had wrested from a native. The other sailors were well armed and the bushmen finally had to retreat to the woods, many of them wounded. The baron was the only one of the party badly hurt. At first it was thought he would recover, but he gradually sank after he had walked back to camp and died in three hours.

The night when the party returned to the camp was a bloody one. Midshipman de Beaufort had been cut to death and three sailors and a native guide had also been killed. Six sailors and one guide had been wounded. The news was then sent to Capt. Manlock, of the Albatross, and a relief party was sent and a safe return was made to the ship.

TRADE REVIEW.

The Flurry in Wheat—Many Contracts Awaiting Result of Election.

New York, Oct. 24.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"The event of the week has been the sensational advance of wheat to 75 cents for cash on Tuesday, a rise of 6½ cents, and its fall to 70 cents on Thursday, gaining 5 on Friday. The rise was magnified by covering of speculative sellers who imagined the advance had gone too far, but was at bottom based on an extraordinary foreign demand, which has enraged grain dealers from all Pacific to all Atlantic ports for months ahead. How great the shortage of ordinary European supplies may be is the point of doubt and speculation, but none now question that shipments from the Pacific coast to India and the decrease in Russian yield are important, and the buying of enormous quantities for export, with engagements of freight room at higher rates, express the belief of European dealers.

Wheat exports from the Pacific coast are large, and over 500,000 bushels per day have been engaged ahead for some time. The Atlantic exports, about 300,000 bushels larger than last year for the week, have been in October 6,570,213 bushels, hour included, as against 6,066,338 last year. Corn moves largely and at lower prices, having declined a cent each week. Cotton has advanced from 18 cents to 28 cents, with only moderate transactions, and heavy receipts from plantations.

The most striking feature of industrial returns is the number of contracts conditioned upon the election. These already are enough to make business rather lively for a time, and many others are pending which will probably be held back until November 1.

The movement of currency to the interior has been only \$150,000 for the week, and the market for commercial loans has been dull. The volume of business shown by exchange has been 1.1 percent less than last year and 9.6 per cent less than in 1892.

Fallacies for the week have been 274 in the United States, against 221 last year, and 60 in Canada, against 28 last year."

READY TO ARBITRATE.

British Minister to Present Proposals for a General Treaty.

Washington, Oct. 24.—It can be stated authoritatively that the proposal Sir Julian Pauncefote is authorized by the British foreign office to present to the state department embrace both the Venezuelan boundary question and the question of a general treaty between Great Britain and the United States whereby all future disputes will be submitted to arbitration.

The nature of the proposals is such that it is believed the dispute over Venezuela is much nearer to final solution than at any time since the trouble began. Sir Julian Pauncefote called at the state department Friday to lay his proposals before Secretary Olney, but it being cabinet day the ambassador and secretary had only a ten-minute conference.

Grief in Alaska.

Washington, Oct. 24.—James Seward, governor of Alaska, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior says there is great encouragement in the outlook for the Alaskan gold mines.

During the year ending the first of this month \$2,300,000 in gold bullion has been taken from the mines, the greater part being the product of low grade ores, much of which yielded less than four dollars per ton. Almost any grade of gold ore now can be worked at a profit there. Confidence in Alaska as a gold-producing country increases with the development of her resources.

Gains for the Farmer.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Additional reports were received at the department of agriculture Friday which indicate that the farmers of the United States have put \$23,655,000 in their pockets since September in consequence of the rise in the price of wheat. If the present prices are maintained until the entire crop is marketed, the revenue to the producers of wheat will be increased by \$30,000,000.

Horace Rublee, editor of the Sentinel and minister to Switzerland during Grant's administration, died at his residence in Milwaukee after a lingering illness, aged 59 years.

Thomas Peake, of Superior, has sued Mitchell & McClure, lumbermen of Duluth, Minn., for \$50,000 for injuries received while loading logs at Pokegama.

Wisconsin chiefs of police at their annual meeting in La Crosse elected John T. Jasperson, of Milwaukee, president.

UNDER FREE SILVER.

What the Effect Would Be If Bryan Were Elected.

Let us see what the immediate effect of the election of Mr. Bryan would be, so far as our stock of money is concerned. We now have in circulation, in round numbers, \$500,000,000 in gold and gold certificates, \$150,000,000 in silver and silver certificates and \$300,000,000 in United States notes, national bank notes and other forms of paper. This gives us a circulating medium of about \$1,500,000,000 based on a gold standard, with every dollar as good as every other dollar and every dollar as good as a gold dollar.

With free coinage of silver the purchasing value of every dollar will drop at once to the bullion value of the silver in the silver dollar, that being then the standard, just as now every dollar stands at the bullion value of the gold dollar, it being the standard. The bullion value of silver may advance a little for a time, just as did after the passage of the Sherman law in 1890, but the increased production of silver which such an advance would bring about, would soon drive it down again perhaps lower than now.

The \$500,000,000 in gold and gold certificates would go out of circulation at once. That would go into permanent hiding since no one would be foolish enough to pay a debt with a gold dollar worth as much as two silver dollars, when the law gives the silver dollar the same legal tender power. This would contract our circulating currency by a little more than one-third. Silver then being the standard of value, the purchasing power of every dollar and of every paper dollar not redeemable in gold would decline to the value of the bullion in the silver dollar. This would contract the purchasing power of the rest of the currency left in circulation by about one-half.

The first effect of Mr. Bryan's election, therefore, would be to contract

as much for his wheat and hogs, he will at first get the same as now, and any further advance will be just as slow as the advance in wages. At the same time, however, when he wants to buy cloth or machinery or any other manufactured product, he will find the prices marked up promptly. The manufacturer may be slow in marking up wages, but he will be prompt in marking up the prices of what he has to sell. The farmer will then find that, while he now gets 50 cents in gold for his bushel of wheat, he will then get 50 cents on the silver standard, but, when he wants to trade that 50 cents at the store, it will only go one-half as far as his present 50 cents goes.

In the end, after years of ceaseless struggle, conditions may become so adjusted that the ratio between wages and general prices will again become equitable; but long before that will be a fact thousands and thousands of farmers will have been forced to give up the struggle, their farms will have been lost, and their children will wonder at the shortsightedness of their fathers in supporting a policy which finally wrought their ruin.

The kernel for farmers to grasp is the fact that prices for their products depend upon the wages paid the wage earning class. When free silver cuts those wages down in purchasing power it cuts down the market, and therefore the price for farm products. While a depreciated currency means higher prices for what the farmer has to buy, it means low wages, and therefore low prices for what he has to sell. The fate of the farmer and the fate of the wage earner are locked up together.

When one is struck the other feels the blow.—Farmers' Union and Agricultural Review.

SILVER AND WHEAT.

Fallacies of the Bryan School of Economists.

Wheat has been rising in price and silver has been falling. The silver dol-

WHAT BILLY BRYAN WON'T TALK ABOUT.

Boys, what do you think of this "criminy ruse?"

This Billy Bryan! The tariff, he says, he won't discuss.

Just now, he's satisfied with the ruin that he's brought

To us poor folks, not one of whom has bought

A suit of clothes this many a long, long day.

Cheap as they be, they're dear to us who've

had no pay.

A coming in this long time back.

Not since the closing of the mill, when

work got slack.

But Billy Bryan won't discuss this tariff

bill just now.

Good reason why—Because he don't know how.

Billy Bryan hadn't lost his tariff tongue in '92.

Nor yet in '94. Then he was full of what he'd do.

For us poor working chaps. But now he's

brought to say.

Because he knows we'll prove, by facts to-day,

That he lied in saying free trade led

To good times and prosperity. The kind

of hay?

He'd feed us on his poporatic donkey

wouldn't eat.

He'd buy all goods abroad because they're

cheap, and beat

Us out of work. Or else he'd pay us less.

Because he thinks high wages are pure

"rasciousness."

The ad valorem rates he likes, because

"They help the foreigners, and no known

laws."

Have yet been found to stop their swear-

ing short.

On invoices, which work far greater hurt

To us than honest, open rates. That's

"cert."

He wants free coal to shut our mines, and

turn

Our miners out of work. Where they're to

earn

A living, he don't say, nor care. Free iron

ore

He rolls around, in his loquacious jaw.

As sure to keep the wolf from starting

labor's door.

Where all the mining chaps'll go, or what

they'll do, ain't clear.

But, seems to me, quite likely that some'll

come round here.

And if they do, and want a job, and work

for lower pay.

Free iron and coal we'll rue for many

THE NEW NORTH.

BISHOP & OGDEN, Publishers.

For President—
W. M. MCKINLEY, of Ohio.

For Vice-President—
GARRET A. HOBART,
of New Jersey.

PLATFORM: A chance to earn a dollar with
the promise that it shall not be fifty cents.

For Governor—
EDWARD SCOFIELD, of Oregon.

For Lieutenant Governor—
EMIL B. ENSCH, of Manitowoc.

For Secretary of State—
HENRY CASSON, of Vermont.

For Treasurer—
SEWALL A. PETERSON, of Barron.

For Attorney General—
W. H. COLEMAN, of Marathon.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
JOHN Q. EMERY, of Dane.

For Railroad Commissioner—
DUNCAN J. MCKENZIE, of Buffalo.

For Insurance Commissioner—
W. A. PECKE, of Milwaukee.

For Member of Congress, 10th District—
ALEXANDER STEWART,
of Marathon.

For State Senator—
DANIEL E. BURGAN, of Vilas.

For Member of Assembly—
GID H. CLARK, of Oneida.

COUNTY TREASER—
W. T. STEVENS.

For County Clerk—
GEORGE W. PORTER.

For County Treasurer—
CHARLES WOODROCK.

For Clerk of Court—
E. C. STURDEVANT.

For District Attorney—
SAMUEL MILLER.

For Register of Deeds—
H. M. DOUGLASS.

For School Superintendent—
F. M. MASON.

For Surveyor—
A. SIEVWEIGHT.

For Coroner—
G. C. FINGRY.

To the Voters of Oneida County.

The campaign is drawing to a close and the question of what shall be the policy of the Government for the next four years will be decided at the polls next Tuesday. The campaign has been a thorough one on the part of the advocates of both sides and there is probably not a voter in the county who is unfamiliar with the issues which are to decide. It is a matter of importance to every person as to how the government shall be conducted and this year more than at any previous campaign are the questions more closely connected with the personal welfare of each individual and the result more certain to affect every man, no matter in what vocation or avenue of life he may be found.

Four years ago the country voted the National Democracy into power for

the reason that it was thought that a

lowering of the tariff duties would be

of a benefit to the great mass of the

people. That the idea was a mistake

has been proven to the satisfaction of

everyone except those partisans who

only see good in their own party.

The legislation which followed the

advent of the Democrats to power is

remembered by all. It so unsettled

the business of the country and so

stopped the wheels of industry that

there are today more idle men in the

country than have ever before been

looking for work. The question of

whether or not this country shall im-

pose upon foreigners a tax upon the

goods which they wish to place in

competition with those made by

American workingmen is the most

important question which ever had to

do with the condition of the people

and the prosperity of all. No matter

on what manufactured article you

take it or on what product of labor

you compute, it means in the end

whether the labor of this country or

the labor of some other country shall

make the goods and wares which this

country uses. The illustration of

lumber which we are all familiar with

is sufficient. Four years ago there

was a market all over these United

States for the lumber of the Wisconsin valley. The market existed because the people of every section of

the country were employed and had

the means to buy lumber. When

they have the money to buy with they

always buy. The Democratic party,

after months of uncertain and foolish

wrangling, passed a bill known as the

Wilson bill, which so reduced the

revenues of the country that there

has been a constant deficit ever since.

That bill took the tariff off or greatly

reduced it on a majority of the man-

ufactured goods of the country. The

result was inevitable and just what

the Republican party has always

claimed would follow. It closed down

mills and shops in every part of the

land. That was enough to upset the

lumber business but that was not all.

Among other things, lumber was put

on the free list, and Canada's product

came into direct competition with

that of this valley. To show to what

an extent this Canada product has

affected the men who work in the

mills and woods in this section, a few

figures will suffice. The importation

of Canadian lumber last year was over

a billion feet. Every board and stick

of that lumber took the place of some

that would have otherwise been made

in this country. What does that

mean to the laboring men of the

lumber districts, to say nothing of the

loss to mill firms and dealers? It

means just this. It takes three days

for a man to log, drive, saw, pile and

ship a thousand feet of lumber. On

a billion feet it means three million

days' work. Somebody in Canada did

that work, instead of our own men.

Three million days' work at a dollar

and a half a day, which is about the

average all the way through, amounts

to four and a half million dollars.

That's what the men who work on

lumber in this country were deprived

of by the single item of Canadian im-

portation alone. Perhaps you know

of some who didn't get part of that

money. We do. It's the men who

have been laying idle in this country

because the mills haven't been run-

ning. It's not only on lumber that

these illustrations of the great blow

which was struck the labor and in-

dustries of this country by that tariff

legislation can be drawn. They are

all alike, and well do the leaders of

the Democratic party realize the fact

that people understand it. They will

never face the people on that issue

until the present generation shall

have passed away and nothing but

history remains to record the effect of

a trial of free trade. But that is the

issue, and no matter how much the

Democrats dodge and evade it with

any other claims, this election, if de-

cided in favor of the party of a pro-

tectionist tariff, will restore the prosper-

ous times which we knew before the

people voted to try free trade. Mc-

Kinley has stood firm for that principle

even when others wavered. He now

stands, and his party is with him, for

the protective policy. His opponent,

Mr. Bryan, was a notorious free

trader, and is yet, but he dare not

face the people with his claims as he

did in 1892.

Aside from the vital issue of pro-

tection in this campaign, there are

other questions, but none which will

so directly affect the welfare of Oneida

county people. What we want here

is work for our mill hands and work

for our factory employees. We know

that we had it in 1892; we know we

will have it again if the Republicans

are again in power. The Democrats

have dropped their cry of free trade,

and taken another "free" cure all.

This time it is silver. They pretend

to believe that the condition of the

country is due to the fact that we

have been doing business with a mon-

ey which is based upon gold as a stan-

dard. Their claim that the volume

of money would be increased if we

should change to a silver standard,

(which we would if free coinage were

adopted) is as false and misleading as

was their claim four years ago that the

country would be better off to open

our ports to all the foreign manu-

facturers. The facts of history the

world over show that there is not now

and never has been a country on the

face of the globe which had free silver

coinage where the money in circula-

tion was not less per capita than it is

today in the United States. As a

matter of fact there is no country on

a free coinage basis in the world

which has as much silver in circula-

tion as this country now has, and in

those countries there is neither more

nor less silver in circulation at all.</p

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Merchant Tailor.

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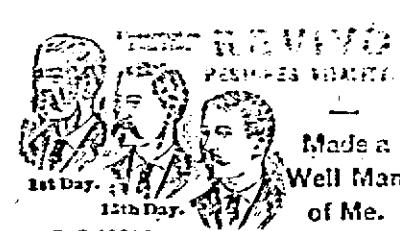
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powerfully and quickly absorbed by the
body, and in its action has no equal. It
will recover your youthful vigor & bring
you back to life again. It cures all
diseases of the skin, & removes wrinkles, tan,
warts, freckles, & all blemishes. It
heals the fresh sores, & prevents the
formation of new ones. It cures all
other diseases of the skin, & removes
wrinkles, tan, freckles, & all blemishes.
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\$1.00 per ounce, or six for \$5.00, with a
full written guarantee to cure or refund
the money. Circulate. Advert.

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Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern R'y.

NORTHBOUND

No. 11-Daily 2:30 A. M.
No. 12-Ashtabula Mail and Express 12:30 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND

No. 4-Daily 11:30 A. M.
No. 5-Ashtabula Mail and Express 12:30 P. M.

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Atlantic Limited 2:00 A. M. Daily
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Close connections for Tomahawk, East Calumet,
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Stevens Point, Madison, Chicago and beyond,
and all points on C. M. & St. P. and W. S.
central Central R'ys. Freight trains do not
carry passengers.

C. M. CHAMBERS AGT.

Register of Electors
of Third Ward Election District in
the city of Rhinelander, Oneida
county, Wisconsin.

Aasmundson Chas Aasmundson A E

Applin Louis Allen S S

Anderson Hans Atkinson J

Alme Thomas Amond Fred

Belanger Simon Billings L B

Berg Herman Bresau Gilbert

Ballet Cal Bodah James

Bystrom John Bearabeau Saul

Hallie Leander Bergman Axel

Bystrom Gust Bodah Henry

Belanger Theofel Bearabeau O

Bearabeau Odloore Bearabeau Tellis

Boyer W J Burk Frank

Bearabeau Peter Cunningham M

Cingmars F X Clouston J Y

Cass Ira Conro S A

Crofoot E B Crofoot Chas

Coppe Ed Carlson J O

Castle A C Cushman John

Cairnes Mike Collins Ed

Coti Napoleon Connell Dick

Collet Frank Collins Homer

Carlson John E Doud M

Dahlstrand John Douglas R M

Doyle James Donaldson Carl

Divers Frank Desimo Benj

Desimo Oakie Deder Peter

Deder John Deder Mike

Dodd Percy Dell George

Dunham J O Day Gary

Dion Theo Drayer John

Doyle Thomas Elder Thomas

Ernest Martin Erikson Jonas

Emerson John Freeman A J

Faust Casper Fina A

French H L Ellin Clemmons

Freeman Fred Friday Louis

French W H French Cyrus

French Chas Forest Gilbert

Gerhart Nick Goom G H

Guilday Richard Gallagher E P

Gillette Louis Gross Chas

Gordon Ole Ganthier Chas

Goodreau Romain Grant Conrad

Gangon Emanuel Gagner Joe

Gorman Ed Herron Mike

Hamilton G G Hewich Robert

Hagan Chas Hawley E N

Henry John Holz Joseph

Hendrickson Louis Hunt Robert

Handle Gust Hanson Louis

Herrington Royal Hedstrom John

Harsley Chas Helmer Chas

Hansen Christ Knudson H A

Keho Joseph Krueger F R

Kind Carl Kind C E

Krueger Ernest Keenan Joe

Jewell Martin Johnson Ed

Johnson Gest Johnson Elery

Johnson Matt Johnston Anton

Jones Vane Johnson Chas

Johnson Chas 2 Johnson Eric

Johnson Hans Jensen S B

Lokkin C E Langlois Pascal

LaMonty James Lovejoy Chas

Lawrence Joel Lawrence Louis

Lachapelle John Lawrence Albert

Leff Frank Lawrence Frank

Lind Joseph Lind Swan

Lund Chas Lago Joseph

Lokkin Henry Lambert Joseph

Liley Ed Larson P J

Langlois Thomas Langlois G

Lawrence Oscar Leith Thomas

Langlois Chas Larsen Eric

Lalone Ed Larson Adolph

Lyon John McLaughlin W

McLaughlin F G Martin Jay

Maley Joseph McLaughlin G

Morrill John Milan P II

McCall Ed Mason Ozi

Markett John McDonald John

Mason John Mattison Mat

Manthey Saul Maloney J S

Mayville Gen Norbeck Nick

Nitski Chas Norstead John

Nehy Peter Nelson Gust

Nolan Lee Newberg Alex

O'Neill Dan O'Dea Peter

Olhoff Robert Olson Chas

Olson Thomas Olson C M

Paultz Bernhardt Paulz Chas

Perry Ed Paulson C M

Peur John Pringle John

Peterson Alfred Pecor Frank

Peterson Eric Pleski Thomas

Rodd Ed Reed Robert

Rumery Chas Rumery Geo

Rhoddy John Ropel Xapolcon

Rindal Ole Rindal Thos

Rodd Harr Rodstrom John

Rookey Daniel Sutton A D

Seant Wm. Stephonick A

Sweet Will Sheppard Ed

Swartz John Sr Stevens Frank

Swanz Ed Spoor Oscar

Skuball Joseph Steret D A

Sutton John Sutton Albert

Standen Dell Sherfinski Nick

Solomon Thomas Stevens Geo

Stewart Robert Solberg Peter P

Simons Will Thompson S A

Taylor Percy Toher Chas

Thompson Knute Thompson II

Taylor Frank Taylor John

Tyson Nick Vaughn O H

Vardine Nels Vanorder C

Vandon C G Vertifille Geo

Geo Webb Wilhelm Louis

Williams Frank Webb William

Wells Robert Williams Sam

Young Gid Young J E

We the undersigned, composing
the Board of Registry for the
Election District in the Third Ward in
the city of Rhinelander, Oneida
county, State of Wisconsin, do certify
that the foregoing is a correct
list of the voters in said district, to
the best of our knowledge.

Dated October 27, 1896.

EDWARD B. CROFORT,

J. Y. CLOUTON,

E. P. GALLAGHER.

The polling place will be at the

Clifton House, corner of Thayer and

</div

THE STORY TELLER

A FLIGHT TO THE POLE.

BY ROBERT DUNCAN MILNE

My air-ship was a complete and perfect success. An extended trial trip had demonstrated that the vertical propeller was capable of raising the ship to a height far beyond that of the highest mountains on the earth, while the horizontal propeller could easily drive it ahead at a speed of 200 miles an hour. It answered the helm more readily than any vessel that ever rode the waves, and its course could be deflected up or down with equal readiness. In fact, I at last had ready to my hand the means of accomplishing my great project. On the evening of the third day after the trial trip, I drove up to my ranch, near Knight's Landing, where the air-ship had been built, unknown to all the world save James Auchincloss, the Scotch mechanist who had assisted me in putting the parts together as they arrived from the foundry in San Francisco. He had shared with me the perils and triumphs of the trial trip. Now, as I drove my light wagon up to the door, after a trip to the ferry, Auchincloss came out to help me to unload. Having handed out supplies of bread, crackers and various kinds of canned delicacies, together with some wine and spirits, I flung out six buffalo robes, and the same number of heavy blankets.

"Hello, Mr. Aitken!" exclaimed Auchincloss. "You've got wraps enough for the north pole."

"Glad you think so," replied I; "that's just where we're going."

"All right, boss," said Auchincloss. "I don't doubt you can do it. A man that can build an air-ship can go to the north pole in it. When do we start?"

"To-morrow morning, at daylight—half past four."

"Then let's go to bed."

Day broke dim over the hills and plains of Stanislaus county as, after a hasty breakfast, we stowed into the vessel the things I had bought on the previous night. We also carried in our stove and clamped it securely to the cabin floor, fitting in at the same time half a cord of wood for fuel. Two ten-gallon kegs of water completed the commissariat. I secured a small, but beautifully fitted compass, with all modern appliances, at the forward end of the cabin, where it would be furthest removed from the influence of the iron; and, beside it, a very fine chronometer. This latter marked just 12 minutes to five as Auchincloss, standing by the engine, turned on the air, and, under the enormous draft of the horizontal fans, our vessel with a singing noise rose vertically into the air.

The moving panorama beneath us now began to be beautiful in the extreme. I purposed keeping roughly in the region lying between the 120th and 122d meridians of longitude, deviating from a strict northerly course where necessary to avoid a mountainous country. We therefore passed in a north-westerly direction over Farmington and Linden; crossed the Calaveras river at 5:04; the Mokelumne at 5:10; the Cosumnes at 5:14; and were scouring about five miles to the east of Sacramento at 5:20. By six a. m., we had passed Red Bluff and Cottonwood, and were abreast of the Black Buttes of Lassen; while far away to the north, 70 miles across the intervening country of Shasta, and in that of Siskiyou, the white cone which gives its name to the above-mentioned district, pierced the cloudless ether. Still keeping up the main water-shed of the Sacramento, at 6:20, we skirted the western base of Mt. Shasta, which towered 12,000 feet above us. Ten minutes later we were just crossing the Oregon line, having passed over more than four degrees of latitude, or 30 miles, in an hour and a half. The vessel was answering expectation; the pressure in the receiver was only 80 pounds, and the discharges of cartridges in the condenser had been kept to 12 a minute. Auchincloss continued to smoke imperturbably, and went methodically round with his oil-can.

We now and again made a divergence to the northeast to avoid the Cascade range of mountains. At 7:45 we sighted the Columbia river, and crossed into Washington territory at The Dalles. Striking still eastward into the valley of the Yakima, Mount Adams, Mount Rainier and Mount Aiks were successively left behind us during the next half hour. Here, the mountains becoming more broken, we had to rise to a height of nearly 6,000 feet to avoid their ridges. At 8:30 we crossed the forty-ninth parallel and entered British territory. The next three hours were passed at a great altitude, for we were continually approaching the Rocky mountains. There we crossed between 9:30 and 10:15, at an altitude of 8,000 feet by the barometer, and entered upon a region much colder than that which we had left on the other side of the range. I now lit the stove, as it was getting sharp and cold, for the sun was no higher in the heavens than it had been two hours earlier, though it had, of course, swung further to the south. I also spread out my charts upon the table, and at 12 noon I took a sextant observation, and determined the latitude to be 61 degrees 40 minutes north, while the river which ran beneath I concluded to be the Mackenzie river, in longitude 121 degrees 20 minutes west. The variation of the compass had increased since leaving California; but, by consulting my tables of magnetic variation and deflection, I was enabled to frame an approximate northerly course; and determined now, as there were no more mountain ranges to cross, to keep as closely as I could to the 121st meridian.

After passing Great Bear lake, no ex-

amination of the chart was necessary to tell us that we had entered the Arctic circle. The biting breeze from the east, and the sun which, though skirting the horizon, seemed never to approach it, were sufficient to acquaint us with this fact. The air of the cabin, excepting in the immediate region of the stove, was keen and bitter in the extreme. Auchincloss' business, except that of oiling the machinery, having been found to be a sinecure, with such regularity did all portions do their work, he had, half an hour previously, come into the cabin, and was engaged in cooking some food for dinner; previous to doing which he had converted two of the buffalo robes and blankets into very rough leggings with the aid of a broadawl and some leather laces. At 3:15, while engaged in taking a hasty meal, with the welcome addition of hot grog, one of us eating while the other attended to the charging of the condenser, I descried an unbroken line of water, and in a few minutes we were flying over the Arctic ocean. At 3:45, we again descended land, which a reference to the map showed me must be Bering island. An hour's passage brought us again to an open sea, which examination proved to be Banks' strait. At five p. m. we again reached a line of coast, which I presumed to be Prince Patrick's island, and accordingly knew that we had reached the 77th parallel of latitude, or less than 900 miles from the pole, having actually traversed the distance of 2,500 miles in a little over 12 hours!

As it was not my object to approach the region of the pole until nearly midnight, when I could take an observation to determine its true location, I resolved if possible to find some Eskimo village where we could obtain suitable wraps to continue our voyage, since neither of us now dared to leave the vicinity of the stove for more than a minute or two at a time, or without quickening the circulation of the blood with copious draughts of spirits. This latter seemed to be wholly appropriated by the extremities and external portions of the body without being conveyed to the brain.

We now slackened our speed and rose into the air, so that I might have a more extended view through my binoculars of the region beneath me, and if possible catch sight of an Eskimo village.

I was able to sweep a circle of some ten miles radius, and, after going over some 20 miles of territory, I descried on the horizon what I thought we wanted. Again turning on our propelling power, a run of a few minutes brought us over the place, which proved to be a settlement of some 30 huts, so we proceeded to drop down upon them at a few yards distance. When we got to within 500 or 600 feet we had evidently attracted their attention. Each pigmy hut poured out two or three denizens of every age and size. They looked at us for several moments motionless with amazement, then suddenly dispersed, some running to their sledges and dogs, which they proceeded to harness with every sign of alacrity, others taking refuge within their huts, but not one staying to look further at the strange visitors. We descended very gradually, and at length alighted quietly on the ground. We next got out and walked about to show that we were men; and Auchincloss, who had brought out a bottle of brandy and a tumbler, held them out and beckoned to one pigmy who was peering from the door of his hut. This individual must at some previous time have become acquainted with the merits of strangers and black bottles, for, under the influence of the continued signs of Auchincloss, he at length approached and received a tumbler of the beverage, which he swallowed with evident relish. It acted like magic. He called to his kinsfolk who reappeared as speedily as they had previously vanished, and while Auchincloss administered the remains of the bottle, I went to the vessel and returned with a demijohn. During the hilarity which ensued, I made them understand by signs that I would give a demijohn of spirits and a dozen plugs of tobacco for two suits of furs. The suits were brought, the desired exchange was made, and we were again ascending into mid-air, amid the admiring glances of the Eskimos, ten minutes after alighting among them.

Leaving Prince Patrick's island, we shortly passed into the unknown sea. A reference to the chart showed me that explorers, though penetrating further to the north in more easterly meridians, had left the geography of the earth a terra incognita. We were now, in fact, breaking upon the isothermal line which passes through the twin poles of intensest cold, and which runs in a zigzag curve through the northernmost regions of America and Siberia. We kept the stove nearly red hot; we kept the kettle singing; congratulated ourselves on the acquisition of the fur robes, lit our Partagas, and took turns of five minutes each in the duty of charging the condenser and oiling the machinery. We were now running across a tract of ocean blocked, for the most part, with ice, in uncouth, irregular masses, but with here and there straits of open water, varying from a few hundred yards to a hundred miles in width. The scene was white, drear, bleak, monotonous and ghastly; no vegetation, and the animal kingdom—but sparsely represented by an occasional bear or walrus—looking like mere dots beneath us. The compass had now become entirely untrustworthy, for I had no data on which to base its probable variation. I was, therefore, compelled to steer by an empirical angle, computed from the sun's apparent westerly motion and my supposed latitude, reckoned by speed and time.

At six p. m., when we left the Eskimo village, I reckoned our distance from the pole to be 500 miles, and had accordingly slackened speed somewhat, as I did not wish to gain its vicinity until nearly midnight. For five

hours we had been traversing the frozen deep, and now, at 11 p. m., I determined to descend and make a trial observation to find our latitude. The gearing was changed and we descended upon a somewhat elevated ice plateau. The sun's upper limb alone was visible, though the horizon was sufficiently sharply defined for all practical purposes. After corrections for semi-diameter, dip, parallax and refraction, I computed the sun's altitude, and from it, by an indirect method sometimes used by navigators, I determined our longitude to be 93 degrees 22 minutes west, which proved that we had gone eastward of a true northerly course. Having thus fixed the meridian and the local time I proceeded to take the latitude, which I found to be 59 degrees 42 minutes, or only 15 minutes, or a little over 20 miles from the pole. My only course now was to pass over this intervening distance by dead reckoning, dependent upon the speed of the vessel. As there was still half an hour to midnight we took a lunch and comforted ourselves around the stove.

At five minutes before midnight we were again rising over the ice-fields, and steering straight for the eastern limb of the low, red sun. I allowed seven minutes and a half for covering the 25 miles, at full speed, and two degrees of right ascension for the sun's travel during that time; and, taking this latter element into consideration in the steering, as the chronometer marked the time, I signed to Auchincloss to reverse the gearing, when we slowly dropped upon the desolate scene. A blank landscape of barren desolation stretched on every side to the limits of the horizon, and the weird crimson beams of an impotent sun shed a ghastly light upon this frozen sea. No land, no soil, no vegetation, no animal life, no still or flowing water, acted as a relief to the death-like nature of the picture. It seemed as if the dead inertia of the planet at this point had transferred itself to everything around. The stillness of death prevailed, and a deep horror came over me as I stood upon this mysterious spot hitherto trod—at least, within the period of our physical history—by none of the human race. Beside me stood Auchincloss, looking, in his Eskimo suit, very different to the engineer in blue overalls and jumper who had left the ranch on the Stanislaus river 19 hours previously.

"Here we are, Jim," said I, "as near as we can go. I don't think we're more than a mile out, but in what direction, I don't know. It would require a fresh observation to determine everything with perfect accuracy, and that I don't feel disposed to make. And now to signalize the accomplishment of the fact. How are subsequent explorers to tell that anyone has been here before them? I confess I am at a loss; but my mind was so taken up with the sudden requirements of the trip that this thing completely escaped my notice."

"Make yourself easy, boss," said Auchincloss, as he jumped back into the vessel. "I thought of that very thing while you were gone in the wagon to Knight's Ferry. I knew very well there was no pole here, so I made one. Here it is," and, suiting the action to the word, he proceeded to pull out from beneath the center of the vessel a roughly planed piece of timber which had escaped my notice, as it hung supported by rope nooses beneath the length of the boat.

"How will that do, boss?" he ex-

claimed, as he pulled it from its fastenings. "I rove a block and tackle to it, and I took that union flag of yours that was tucked up on the top shelf of the shanty, and dusted it, and brought it along. Likewise, I took a couple of yards of our calico awning and slacked the red, vertical cross of St. George over the blue diagonal cross of St. Andrew, thereby making a union jack, and here they are;" and he brought out a couple of extremely ordinary-looking flags. "Now," continued he, "I charred the end of this pole, and after that I tarred it. Now, if you'll take the pick and crow-bar and put a hole in this ice, I have no doubt we can leave a pole here, even if we didn't find one."

In 15 minutes our pole was securely imbedded in the ice, surmounted by the twin banners of the stars and stripes and union jack, which would have floated to the breeze had there been any. As it was, our black pole stood out in bold relief against the interminable icy white which surrounded it on every side, and afforded sufficient landmark and guarantee to future explorers that they had not been the first to acquaint themselves with the virgin position of the planet's axis. Of half a dozen bottles of champagne, which had been brought along, three had been drunk, two had burst through expansion as they froze, and but one had retained its liquid condition, having been kept beneath the stove. This last was shivered against our rough mast which Auchincloss christened "North Pole," while I stood sponsor.

Formalities having been expended, and our mission accomplished, we returned to our vessel, again speeding southward under a continuous sun, passing over pretty nearly the same country as we had done on our northward voyage. Suffice it to say that we arrived at our ranch on the banks of the Stanislaus river by seven p. m., or a little after sundown, of the day subsequent to that on which we started, having completed the trip to the north pole and back in somewhat less than 24 hours.—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Restful Trip.

"Did you get rested?" Fogg asked of Henderson on the latter's return from Europe. "Yes, I did," answered the traveler. "Got into Liverpool Friday morning, reached London in the afternoon; went to Paris next morning; left for Switzerland the day after that; stopped there two hours; then started for Berlin and did it up in a forenoon; back to England the next day and caught the steamer just in time. Rested? By Jove, I feel like a new man!"—Boston Transcript.

PITH AND POINT.

"Not So Warm."—"A cool million?" "Yes."—"Well I hope it burns his fingers."—Detroit Tribune.

"The Doctor."—"You'll come around all right, judge. Any physician would tell you the same thing." The Judge—"Yes, doctor; but I've heard so much expert testimony!"—Brooklyn Life.

"Van Demmitt."—"So that's what they call a tailor-made girl, eh?" Willy Wilt—"Yes." Van Demmitt—"Ah, I don't wonder their fathers want to shift the responsibility."—Vogue.

"Domestic Methods."—"Paw, what is your 'busy day'?" "Well, happy unchin, it is when I stay at home to rest, and your mother gets me to do a few little odd jobs around the house."—Detroit Free Press.

"Did you ever notice that almost all these misers reported in the papers are single men?" asked Mr. Watts. "Yes," answered Mrs. Watts, "married misers are too common to be worth mentioning."—Indianapolis Journal.

"And you really tell me that you have no paupers here?" said the astonished traveler. "Not a darn one," said the native. "How could we, when the country is so poor to support 'em?"—Indianapolis Journal.

"Mrs. Spooner."—"Charles, do you think you would ever marry again?" Mr. Spooner—"What, after having lived with you for ten years? Never!" Mrs. Spooner says she would give something handsome if she only knew just what he meant by that.—Boston Transcript.

A VEGETABLE OGRE.

The Wild Fig Knew the Tree That Gives Its Shelter.

But of all the vegetable inhabitants of the tropical woods the strangest is that one whose seed, it is said, will die if it falls upon the ground, and which only grows when it finds a resting place on the rock or a fence, or on another tree, where there is not a particle of earth or moisture; and in all the West India forest this tree is the greatest criminal. It has a long and beautiful Latin name, which, it might be supposed, would have some subduing influence upon it, but it does not seem to. This plant is the wild fig.

Let us imagine that some hungry bird, taking in its beak one of these figs, flies to a neighboring tree, and, alighting on a lofty branch, eats the fruit. One seed is left. The sun is warm and the air moist, and after awhile the tiny germ begins to sprout and the minute leaves, breaking their shell, shoot upward—tender little innocent, putting up its slender arms in a "please-help-me" sort of way; while its spider-like legs are reaching out to get a firm hold on its aerial home. The little plant seems so harmless, and the hospitable forest giant cannot know to what a robber and monster it has given a resting place. After awhile the fig sends up a stem, and its root, peeping over the edge of the lofty branch, finds the ground 80 or 100 feet below. But nature has endowed this sprig with a daring, and, nothing daunted, the slender thread leaps into the air, and, feeling upon the moisture with which the hot atmosphere is laden, it drops slowly and boldly to the ground and here takes root. As the plant grows, it lets fall other long feeders, one by one, which descend to the earth. Some of the tentacles have by this time found that the tree itself affords an easy descent, and one day a root starts along the branch, and, reaching the trunk, trips lightly down its spiral stairs, and thus reaches the soil. Others, finding this way so easy, follow, and so the roots increase in number and size, nourishing their master shore. It has now grown in strength and vigor, and wrapping themselves around the trunk of the tree that supports them, the roots strain and press upon it cruelly. It is a struggle for life, but their forest host is doomed. Slowly and surely they envelop it. The embrace of the fig is death. At last the great tree dies, and little by little, rotting branch by branch, it falls to pieces, and its place is taken by the ogre that has strangled it.

The fig trees shown in the illustration are not far from Northeast Point, on the coast of the beautiful island of Jamaica. The trunk of the larger is about 26 feet in circumference. It is composed of a mass of great columns, twisted and strained together like tangled and knotted cables of enormous size. Some of them, 12 and 14 inches through, are separated from the main trunk. Apparently a rock formed the foundation for this great tree. The other has displaced what was once a tree about a foot in diameter, which can still be seen in the midst of the twisted strands of the fig which make up a trunk three feet in thickness. Its roots sprawl over the ground like so many big snakes.

The wild fig belongs to the same family as the banyan. It is found in the East and West Indies and in Australia, and has the same destructive habits everywhere. Sometimes it grows to an immense size. The wood is soft, and the natives make bowls, trays and spoons of it. The fruit is about as large as an apricot.—Eustace B. Rogers, in St. Nicholas.

An Ancient Castle.

Part of the Dunvegan castle, Skye, the ancestral home of the Macleods, dates from the ninth century and is believed to be the oldest inhabited house in the country—private residence, of course, we mean. The castle is a fine old pile, built on a promontory at the head of Loch Follart, and must have been a place of great strength in the days when the Macleods and McDonalds were at constant warfare. One of its cherished treasures is the fairy flag, the palladium of the house of Macleod. Legend invests it with marvelous qualities. Three times only, however, could the virtues of the flag be utilized. Twice, we are told, it has been unfurled with magical results. It last unfurled of power must be employed if the clan is "ever on the verge of utter extinction," and of such a calamity the contingency seems far removed.—London Society.

CINCINNATI FLYER.

The Monon has put on a fast flier for Indianapolis and Cincinnati in connection with the C. H. & D.

The train leaves Chicago, Dearborn Station, at 11:30 A. M., reaches Indianapolis at 4:37 and Cincinnati at 7:45 P. M., thus making the run Chicago to Indianapolis in four hours and forty-seven minutes, and Cincinnati in seven hours and fifty-five minutes. This is the fastest time made between Chicago and Indianapolis and Cincinnati by any line. The "Cincinnati Flyer" is equipped with elegant day coaches, parlor car and dining car. Ticket Office, 22 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

It is just as well to beware of the professional pedestrian. He nearly always has some schemes on foot.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.

To Virginia and North Carolina.

In the months of November and December Horner's excursion tickets will be sold from all points west and northwest to Virginia and North Carolina at fares ranging from \$10.00 for the round trip. For excursion rates and dates address U. L. Tarr, N. W. P. A., Big Four, C. & O. Route, 22 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Just at first thought it seems as though it ought to be an easy matter for a bass bawling singer to pitch a tune.

Wacky Billows or costire, eat a Cascare, sandy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 1x, 2x, 3x.

Bixby a gentleman is hiding your meanness.—Atchison Globe.

FOR GOOD EATING'S SAKE.

The Unique System Adopted by a Railroad Company to Have Its Dining Car Service Up to the Best.

The following is an extract from the Locomotive Engineer of New York city, a paper of recognized authority in technical railroad matters:

"In connection with the through train service between Chicago, Buffalo and New York and Boston, the Nickel Plate Railroad run their own eating cars, and they have adopted a rather unique method of keeping the men in charge of the cars up to the mark. There is a referee committee consisting of two superintendents, the superintendent of motive power, the regular traveling presidents, and the general car inspector, who have authority to take all the cars at any time and report on anything they find wrong. These officers make life a burden to the superintendent of the dining cars. There is a good deal of pleasure about the criticisms, but those patrolling the cars find that they never have reason to complain of the vices being cold or out of season.

"The dining car service on the trains of the Nickel Plate Railroad is something that strikes the traveler as approaching perfection. With the system in force referred to, there is not much room for a 'kick' from somebody."</p

HISTORIC LANDMARKS.

Two of the Most Interesting Spots in America.

Williamsburg, Where the Revolution Began, and Yorktown, Where It Ended—Fort Which the Same Points Played in the Civil War.

[Special Norfolk (Va.) Letter.]

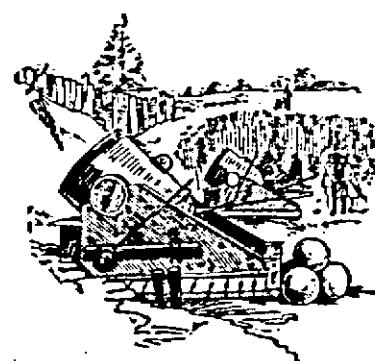
The landmarks of the late war between the states are almost obliterated. Only slight traces of earthworks are to be found at Yorktown and Williamsburg—two of the most historic spots in America. The revolution began at the latter, and ended at Yorktown with the surrender of Cornwallis. Near the statue commemorating that event are the traces of confederate fortifications, and on this field the confederate soldiers daily drilled until the town was captured by the union forces in May, 1862.



SOLDIER AFTER RATIONS.

Near this statue is a dim line where ran the fortifications which encompassed his downfall. On this same spot, a century previous, was an Indian village, and here were fought several battles between the colonists and Indians. For nearly a century the peninsula Indians under Chief Powhatan and the "Queen of the Pamunkey," made war upon the settlers, and not until after a most bloody massacre did the settlers formally organize and make anything like a united warfare. Raids were made every three months, until the Indians were nearly all killed, the few remaining becoming slaves to the planters. There is yet, however, on a narrow strip of land, near the historic White house, where Washington was married, and where McClellan burned millions' worth of property in his flight—a remnant of the "Pamunkey" tribe—the only Indians of the peninsula. They cultivate "Indian corn," the same variety which the colonists found on their arrival, and which grew so luxuriantly in little patches along the banks of the rivers and streams.

At historic and quaint old Williamsburg, where the revolution began, and where the first blood of that war was shed, and where "Bacon's rebellion" was hatched a century before, are traces of "Fort Magruder" and other defenses of the village. The "battle of Williamsburg" was fought on May 6, 1862. There was a hot skirmish on the previous afternoon, Sunday. On the 6th of May, 1776, the convention at Williamsburg declared in favor of separation from Great Britain, and instructed her delegates to the general congress to so declare. In the following month, Jefferson and George Mason drafted a bill of rights and a constitution for the state, which became substantially our Declaration of Independence and constitution. In a few days some young men were killed by "trap guns" while attempting to move powder from the magazine, which was near the present William and Mary college. Instead of placing sentinels to guard the magazine the governor had "trap guns" arranged. This was the first blood of the revolution, and it hastened the events that were to follow. The governor took to the woods of Gloucester, across the York river. Men were enrolled under command of Col. Patrick Henry, of Hanover county. He was evidently not born to command, for an



MORTAR BATTERY BEFORE YORK TOWN.

inferior officer on detached duty refusing to obey his orders so angered him that he resigned. He was then made governor, and became famous through that expression which make all schoolboys swell out when speaking: "Give me liberty, or give me death!" with a tip to George III. This was the extent of Henry's military record—he sought death no further.

"Bacon's rebellion," which originated at this historic village a century before the great revolution, lasted about six months, and wound up at Jamestown—the spot where the colonists landed—the first settlement in America. There are to be seen traces of fortifications thrown up during the recent rebellion, just above the old church walls and the graveyard—all that remains of historic Jamestown. Nathaniel Bacon was a rich man's son who, having squandered his estate, and too proud to live in poverty and work and too good to become a highway robber, struck a general average, and got up a revolution. He wanted a voting commission and a command to fight the Indians. This being refused, he sought to overturn the government and the governor. He marched on Jamestown with his few hundred

followers, and after several days' fighting was vanquished. He escaped to a point on the bay opposite Norfolk, where, it is believed, he was poisoned. Some of his followers were hanged in chains at the crossroads, which was the barbarous custom in those days. This, together with Bacon's resistance to oppression, planted the seeds which ripened into revolution.

Jamestown was the theater of war, until the governor of the colony, without any authority, removed headquarters to Williamsburg, then known as the "Middle Plantation." The other two were Yorktown and Jamestown. Old Powhatan, father of Pocahontas, known in song and story, had his headquarters at what is now known as White Oak swamp, where was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the civil war. Here his tribe were securely entrenched on a little neck of land, approached only through a morass. He also commanded the Chickahominy tribe, which gave the name to that river which marked the line of defense of the confederate army, and on whose banks another battle was fought. Powhatan's tribe met the colonists with arrows on their arrival and frequently attacked them afterwards.

Capt. Smith, who was governor of the colony, in order to keep down dissension among the colonists, many of whom wanted to go home, devised a raid by way of diversion. With about a dozen men he went up the Chickahominy. A few were killed, and Capt. Smith and a few others were captured. According to legend, Pocahontas came to the rescue by putting her head on the block. Smith's life was saved, but they did not "live happily ever afterwards."

It is noticeable that all those places made historic by battles between the confederates and federals were also the battlefields of the colonists and Indians. Williamsburg, Jamestown, Yorktown, Cold Harbor, White Oak swamp, West Point, Warwick, and at a spot now known as Big Bethel, where occurred the first battle on Virginia soil during the war, on June 8, 1861. These points all had Indian names, which during colonial times were changed, and some of them again during the late war. Thus, it will be seen that these historic spots of the peninsula are specially interesting—the fields of three wars. No other state in the union is so battle-scarred or has so many historic fields of interest. The peninsula is the most interesting of all. Here, on a strip of land between the York and James river, about 20 miles in length, from the Chickahominy river to Chesapeake bay, were fought some of the bloodiest battles of a most bloody war. Two grand armies, each at times numbering 100,000 men, maneuvered and the rivers were lined with water



A REFUGEE FAMILY.

and land batteries, and filled with transports and men-of-war. The confederates at first occupied Yorktown and Williamsburg, with a line of batteries stretching across the peninsula some ten or twelve miles, also historic Norfolk, which at the beginning of the war had been evacuated without any reason or apparent danger.

From Yorktown and Williamsburg the confederates sallied forth at intervals, coming to within a few miles of Fortress Monroe, and within gun shot. Then the federals would take the offensive. This maneuvering continued for nearly a year, with occasional small battles to dispel the monotony, until McClellan's grand march toward Richmond, 100,000 strong. Then, without any defense, Norfolk was abandoned and partly burned by the confederates, with as little reason as the previous action of the federals. After the battles of Williamsburg and Yorktown, where the revolution began and ended, the confederates retired to the line of defense of old Powhatan—the Chickahominy. And McClellan made his base at West Point, the headquarters of the queen of the Pamunkey tribe, and their last retreat. The citizens, who were "between two fires," fared badly all the time. Whether the federals advanced or the confederates retreated, and the reverse, requisitions were made upon them for provisions—especially poultry and hog. As many as could load up their possessions, including slaves, and left for a less distracted and torn up country.

Visiting these battle fields, one-third of a century afterwards, the terrible scenes of those days arise before me as a horrible dream. I recall the hundreds of dead and dying that I saw upon the field—men who fought for glory's and country's sake. And here is the end of all.

J. M. SCANLAND.

From Bad to Worse.
"Say, Chumpey, what in the deuce made you have your haircut so short?"

"Because my girl said I looked like a football player. Now she says I look like a prize fighter."—Detroit Free Press.

Positive Proof.

Miss Daisy Medders (coyly)—Do you love me, Jason?

Jason Huckleberry—"Course I love you! Do you suppose I'd have been actin' the fool over you all this time if I didn't?"—N.Y. Truth.

No Gait.

Jack Snipe—Willie DeSmith has given up smoking cigarettes.

Dew Drop—Impossible!

J. S.—Yes, it is actually so; he died yesterday.—Up-to-Date.

Too much courtesy defeats its object.—Phoebeus.

BRIGHT NEWSPAPER MEN

"Scoops" Which, When Published, Created Sensations.

How a Washington Correspondent Brought James Gordon Bennett to Time—Tom Birns' Interview with Dr. Bliss.

[Special Washington Letter.]
"Your story of Maj. Carroll's scoop was interesting," says Tom Birns, "but I can tell you of another scoop which caused a great sensation on Newspaper row."

"You remember Herbert Preston, who represented the New York Herald in Washington for so many years. It takes a good man to endure all of James Gordon Bennett's moods and tenses, but Preston was a mild mannered gentleman, and he maintained his connection with the Herald longer than any of his predecessors had done.

"I happened, however, that a new managing editor was installed in New York who unceremoniously removed Preston and appointed another in his place. Of course you know that every newspaper man has enemies in his own profession, and there were plenty of folks to stick their tongues in their cheeks, and crow over Preston's downfall."

"But Preston never said a word. He made connection with a little newspaper in Baltimore which paid him very little, but still it kept him in newspaper work as a Washington correspondent, and so he was seen daily on Newspaper row. He never lost his grip and never lost his self-confidence. His enemies believed that he could never rise again, and were satisfied to let him alone in his unostentatious work.

"But everything was changed in a moment, in a twinkling of an eye. I came downtown one morning about 11 o'clock, and when I reached my office I found that there were excited crowds of correspondents all along Newspaper row. Something had happened. It took me but a few moments to ascertain that that little Baltimore newspaper had printed the news of the scandal involving Secretary Belknap; and it was the only newspaper in the United States which had the story. The paper was so obscure that only three copies were sent to Washington news-stands, so I telephoned over to Baltimore and had two copies sent to me.

"I was representing the Globe-Democrat and the way old Joe McCullough fired hot telegrams into the Washington office made my hair sizzle. The old man wanted to know, you know, why his paper had not received the news. I hadn't time nor ability to run down that story at once, so I re-wrote the facts contained in Preston's little paper, and telegraphed the story that night. In the meantime, the managers of other papers were firing telegrams into Washington, and burning up their correspondents for getting scooped on the greatest sensational news item of the year. The managing editor of the New York Herald roared his new correspondent, and finally asked for the name of the correspondent of the obscure Baltimore paper, which had printed the story.

The Herald man replied to his managing editor that he did not know. Then the managing editor of the Herald telephoned the Baltimore paper for the information, and received a reply stating that the Washington correspondent was Herbert Preston.

"That telegram must have parlayed the managing editor. By removing Preston, he had deprived the Herald of the best news item of a generation. But he had sense. He knew a good thing when he saw it. He immediately re-appointed Preston as his Washington correspondent, and Preston resumed his old desk without ostentation. The fellows who had supposed that Preston was down forever, were surprised when he assumed charge of the Herald bureau.

"As a matter of fact, that was the only exclusive piece of valuable news that I ever knew to completely knock



THE STORY OF THE "SCOOP."

out all of the correspondents. Even Gen. Loyston acknowledged that he knew nothing of the matter until Preston printed it. You know that on nearly every occasion the correspondents will try to belittle an exclusive item, or pretend that they know all about it. But

nobody ever tried to whistle down the wind the great achievement of Herbert Preston. There were other newspaper feats performed by Preston, but that was the most notable. He printed foreign treaty affairs and other items of exclusive news in the Herald, and made for himself a valuable reputation, while at the same time he made for the Herald an increased reputation.

"Once upon a time I was doing space work for the New York Herald, and became well acquainted with Preston. I was with him in 1881 when Garfield was shot. I was connected with other papers, but made considerable money out of the Herald at space rates. Well, when Garfield was shot the Herald sent over one of its best men to properly handle the news concerning the wounded president. He came over here, walked into the office, looked around, and went up to the white house. I went with him,

and got him a card of admission to the executive mansion, and then I left him. He was away all day, and came into the office about seven o'clock that night, with not a single line of news, except the daily bulletin issued by the physicians, and none of us newspaper men used those bulletins. The Associated Press usually handled them. Well, this big man from New York said that he had been confronted with trowel bayonets at every turn, and when he did meet a citizen he could obtain no information; and said that he was going back home at once; and he went. Big newspapers make big mistakes when they send new men to improvise upon the work of experienced men in such an emergency. No new man from New York or any other city could have come here at that time and improved upon my work. Not much. And, on the contrary, I could not have gone to New York, Chicago, or any other city, and made an improvement in the work of experienced men there, on any notable event."

At that time Birns was one of the most successful and energetic newsmen in the national capital. No newspaper man could beat him on any class of work. Hence his praise of Herbert Preston is praise indeed. During the protracted suffering of President Garfield preceding his death, Dr. D. W. Bliss, in charge of the case, would give no information to newspaper men concerning the real condition of his patient. Every day bulletins were issued, but they contained no reliable in-

formation. Dr. Bliss always spoke of the hopeful condition of the president and gave the impression that he expected the wounded man to recover. Finally the managing editor of the Republican in this city, a paper with which Birns was connected, told him to go and ascertain the real condition of the president, no matter how, but somehow.

Birns went to the white house and saw Dr. Bliss. He had an unusually long talk with him and took down all he said in short hand. The interview strengthened the previous impressions given by the Bliss interviews that President Garfield would ultimately recover. It seems that the policy of giving out hopeful bulletins was regarded as a public necessity under all the circumstances. Well, Birns went to his office and wrote out the interview and handed it in to the managing editor, saying that he would get further facts before midnight.

Every evening about seven o'clock Dr. Bliss left the white house to go and visit several of his regular patients. He had given up nearly all of his practice and devoted his entire time to the wounded president, but in the evening for an hour or two he went in his buggy to call on a few invalids who would not give him up. Tom Birns knew this fact, and also knew that Bliss usually took a little wine with his supper, and that he was always more genial and companionable then than at any other time of day. So when Dr. Bliss came out of the white house that evening Birns came out behind him and asked him for a ride. Dr. Bliss said all right, and Birns got into the buggy with him. He talked to Bliss about his different patients, asking all about their conditions, and so forth. Birns knew all of them and was interested in them.

Finally, after several patients had been visited and they were coming down the avenue, Birns asked about Garfield. He caught the doctor exactly in the right mood. He told Birns that Garfield could not possibly recover, and gave the reasons for issuing favorable bulletins. There was no pledge of secrecy, but of course he did not intend that Birns should print what he said. He felt that the newspaper man was off duty; but as a matter of fact a good newspaper man is always on duty.

Birns fairly flew to the office when he left Bliss and told the managing editor to prepare headlines for parallel columns for interviews with Dr. Bliss in the white house and in his buggy. He then sat down and wrote out the interview, quoting Bliss fully and making nearly half a column of the only real news and information that had ever been printed concerning the condition of the president and the impossibility of his recovery.

That publication created a sensation. Dr. Bliss made a sweeping denial of the interview and denounced Birns in most bitter terms. But all newspaper men knew that Birns was reliable and that his story was correct. Dr. Bliss to the day of his death never forgave Birns for printing that interview. Tom Birns had been sent out to get the news somehow and anyhow; and he got exactly all the information that all newspaper men had been vainly trying to get.

Now that Birns has retired from journalistic work, he will probably find fault with me for interviewing him without telling him that his words were to be published. But his talk was interesting, and he is himself an interesting character by reason of his experience and ability.

SMITH D. FRY.

—Modern dentists can remedy crooked or projecting jaws by special appliances that gradually train the jaws into their normal position.

News Tip!
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. C. Canner & Co., Prop., Toledo, O.
We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 13 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

West & Texar, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walbridge, Kresay & Maxey, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 15c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There came a burst of thunder sound—

The boy! Oh, where was he?

He grabbed his water-cycle—and

Went scorching o'er the sea.

—Chicago Record.

Mind Reading.

You can read a happy mind in a happy countenance without much penetration. This is the sort of countenance that the quandam bilious sufferer or dyspeptic relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters wears. You will meet many such. The great stomachic and alterative also provides happiness for the malarious, the pleuropneumonia, and those troubled with inaction of the kidneys and bladder.

Kirsox—"A foolish New York artistka just married an Indian who posed for several of her pictures." Thatcher—"Well, I suppose she was looking for a model husband."—Philadelphia North American.

"EVERYTHING comes to him who waits," says the philosopher. The umbrella borrowed by a friend should be excepted.—Boston Courier.

SAYS AN EXCHANGE: "There are poems unwritten and songs unsung." That is what reconciles us to life.—Texas Siftings.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sick, weak or gripe.

The man who works the hardest for the least pay is the one who has the biggest horn.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. Lortz, 1903 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1914.

"Why is it called the Long-moon?" Because it accompanies the tide."—Up-to-Date.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.



The papers are full of deaths from

Heart Failure

Of course

the heart fails to act when a man dies,

but "Heart Failure," so called, nine times out of ten is caused by Uric Acid in the blood which the Kidneys fail to remove, and which corrodes the heart until it becomes unable to perform its functions.

Health Officers in many cities very properly refuse to accept "Heart Failure" as a cause of death. It is frequently a sign of ignorance in the physician, or may be given to cover up the real cause.

SALESMEN WANTED

TO SELL for Service

"STALEY'S WESTERN MADE"
WOOL UNDERWEAR & OVSERSHIRTS

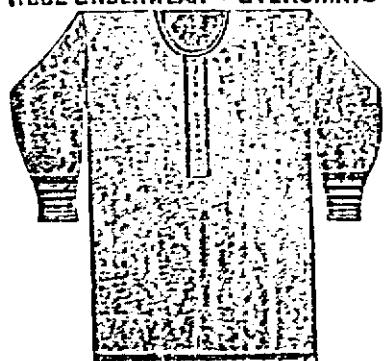


A. G. STALEY MFG. CO.
FACTORY SOUTH BEND - IND.

When in Doubt

it is unwise to take chances that are likely to result disastrously. Buy your Overshirts at a reliable store—one you know to be business-like and honorable in its dealings with customers. A store that shows you the greatest assortment—a store that always quotes the lowest possible prices—a store that marks everything in Plain Figures and has Strictly One Price for all. A store that exchanges goods at your pleasure—that says Your Money Back if you would rather have it than the goods; that means to do the square thing at all times and under all circumstances.

"STALEY'S WESTERN MADE"
WOOL UNDERWEAR & OVSERSHIRTS



A. G. STALEY MFG. CO.
FACTORY SOUTH BEND — IND.

See
Staley's
All-wool
Underwear...

Cash Dep't Store

312, 314, 316 Brown Street,
RHINELANDER.

No Misrepresentation—the secret
of our success.

And still we lead all competition.
BEERS & CO.

PIANO FOR RENT—On easy terms.
Inquire at this office.

Ladies buy your shoes, rubbers
and overshoes of Beers & Co.

Holding old and getting new cus-
tomers is what goods and prices are
doing for Beers & Co.

Original cash system people. We
continue to lead in quality, quantity
and prices. BEERS & CO.

I am prepared to do sewing by the
day or week at reasonable rates.
MISS BERTHA SANDERS.

Mrs. G. W. Van Verst would like a
few more pupils in voice culture and
piano. Terms 50 cents per lesson.

Mrs. Pat Mullen, Mrs. Berlin and
Miss Addie Rezin left Tuesday night
for Madison for a visit with relatives.

They can't beat us and one by one
they have quit trying. We are
bound to undersell all.

BEERS & CO.

Have you ever seen better under-
wear for the price than displayed in
our window? We haven't.

CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

Mrs. D. B. Stevens was struck
with a dangerous attack of paralysis
last Saturday. She is still very low,
but is thought to be improving.

Cross-cut saws gummed at the
Rhinelander Iron Co. A new ap-
paratus for this purpose enables us
to put old saws in first-class shape.

Next Lord's Day at the Baptist
church the morning sermon will be
from the words, "This do in remem-
berance of Me." The evening subject
will be, "The Miracle at the Beautiful
Gate." A real cordial welcome for
all who can come. PASTOR.

If your children are subject to
croup watch for the first symptom
of the disease—hoarseness. If Cham-
berlain's Cough Remedy is given as
soon as the child becomes hoarse it
will prevent the attack. Even after
the croupy cough has appeared the
attack can always be prevented by
giving this remedy. It is also in-
valuable for colds and whooping
cough. For sale at Palace Drug
Store.

The Priscillas have nearly com-
pleted arrangements for their Hal-
loween Social, which is to be given at
Mrs. Ezello's home, on King street,
Saturday evening. They have pre-
pared a program which will be
enjoyed by all who attend. Darkies
will be in attendance, and old time
minstrels will occupy a share of the
time. A Gypsy fortune teller will
also be one of the drawing cards and
will tell your past, present and
future and several other things of
which you have no knowledge what-
ever, for the small sum of 5 cents.
The admission fee has been fixed at
10 cents and all are most cordially in-
vited to attend.

Register List.

Register of electors of the Fourth
Ward election district, in the City of
Rhinelander, County of Oneida, made
by the board of registry of said dis-
trict:

Anderson Fred

Anderson S H

Anderson Andrew

Anderson John

Anderson Swan

Armstrong W J

Atkins Matt

Brown E F

Brown W F

Ero D J

Perry W L

Brown W E

Brown W F

Brown W H

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